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# AMSU Channel 4 Calibration

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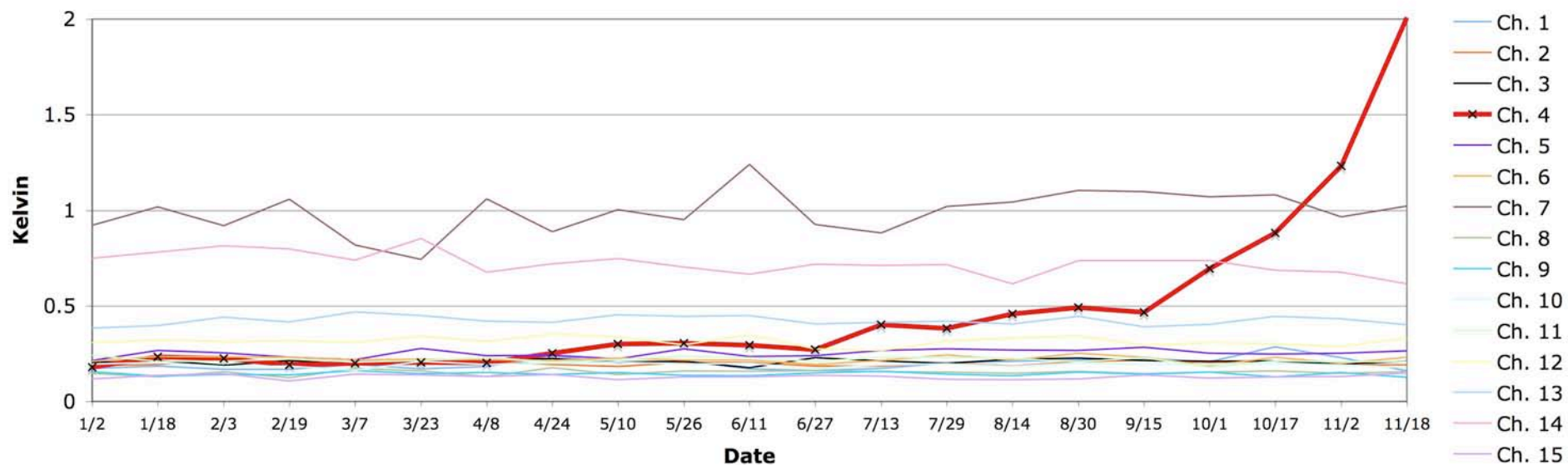
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From Nov. 29 NetMeeting:

## Ch. 4 Radiometric Noise Is Increasing

Aqua/AMSU NEDT during  
2007



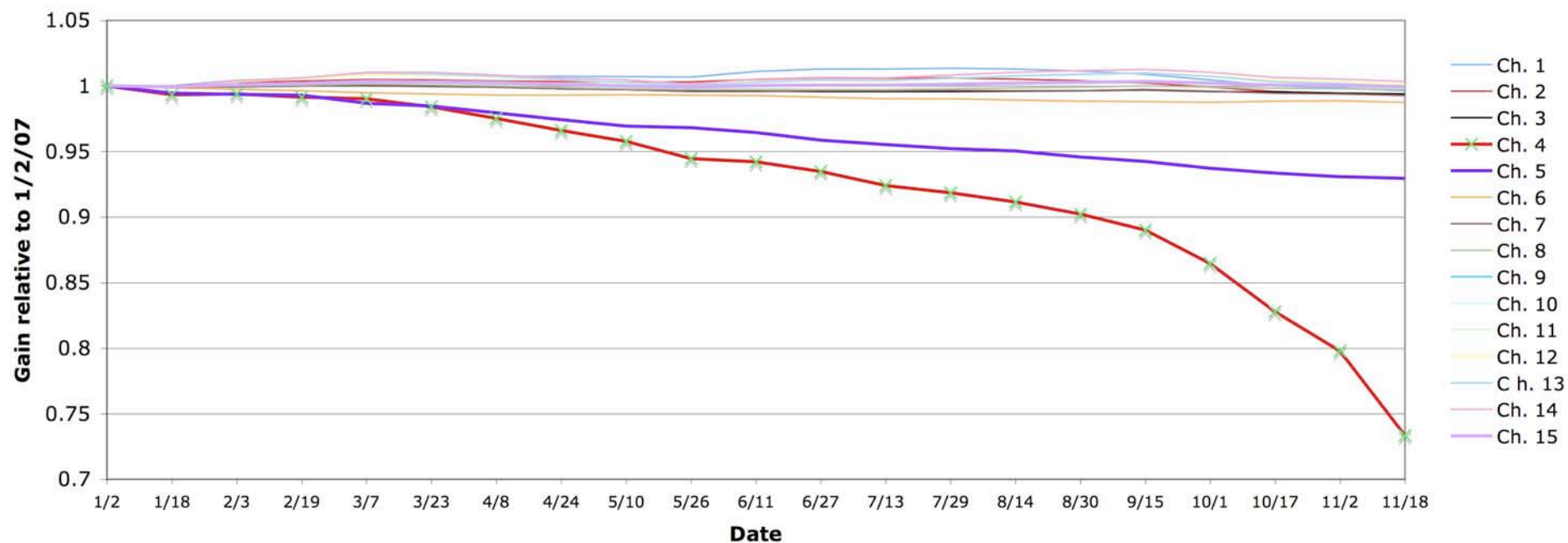


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## From Nov. 29 NetMeeting: Ch. 4 Gain Is Decreasing

**Aqua AMSU-A Gain Changes (16-day samples, 1/2/07-11/18/07)**





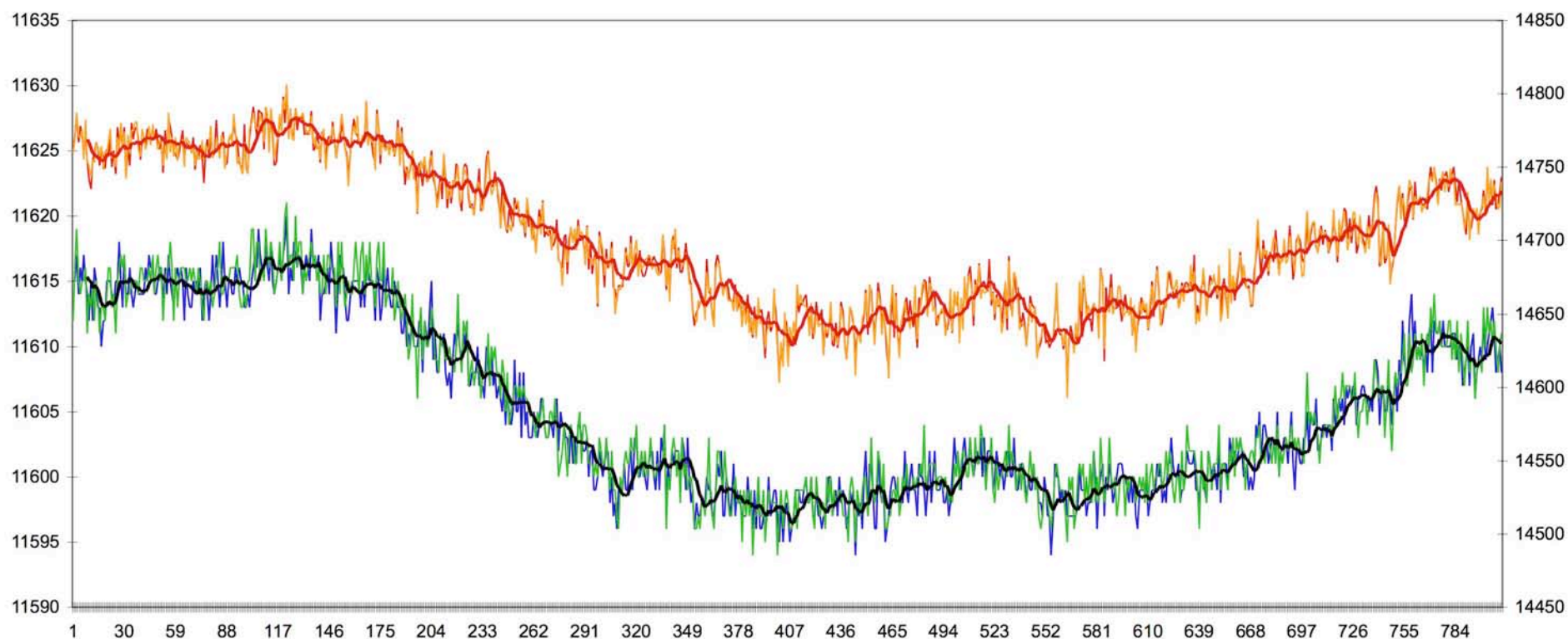
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From Nov. 29 NetMeeting:

## Strong orbital signal in both WC and CC

Cha. 4 Calibration: Warm-counts & Cold-counts



Tb image visual inspection suggests non-random behavior, but  
histogram analysis of calcounts indicates random (Gaussian) noise





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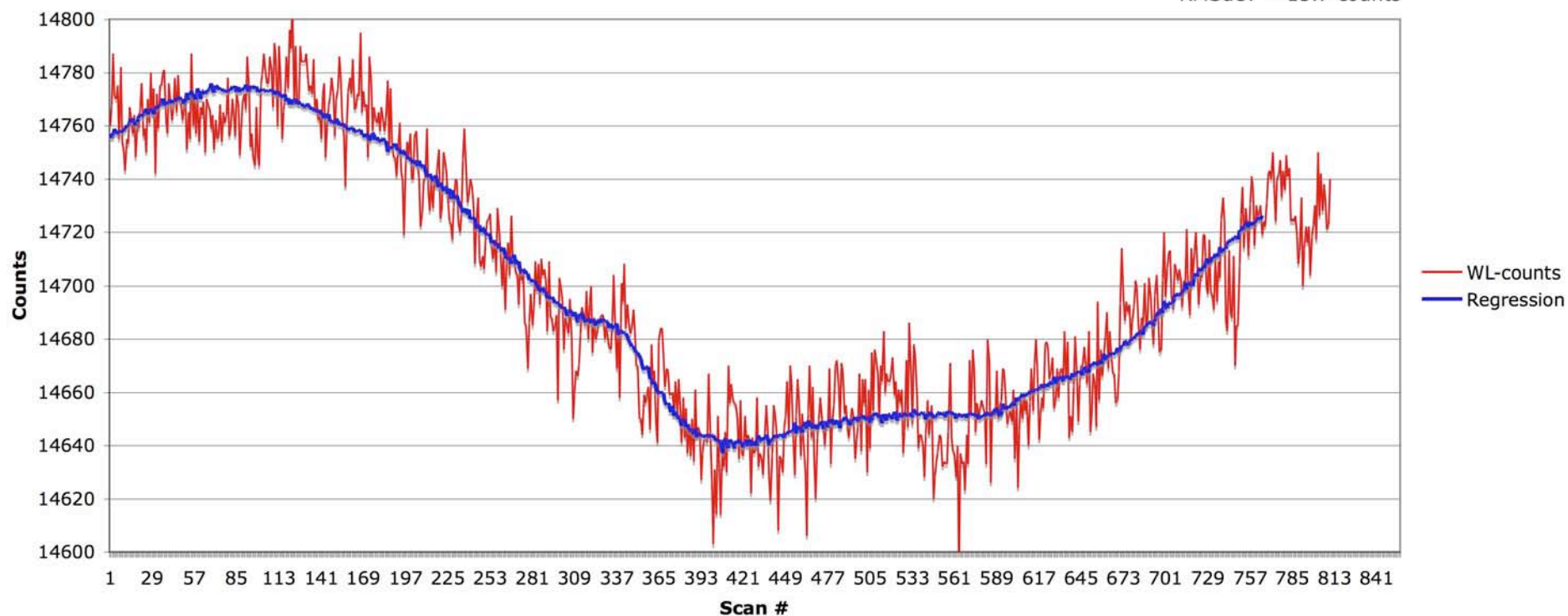
From Nov. 29 NetMeeting:

## Variation “predicted” by 3 instrument T’s



**Ch. 4 warm load counts vs. temperature regression**  
(one orbit, October 30 )

Correlation = 96%  
RMSdev = 13.7 counts

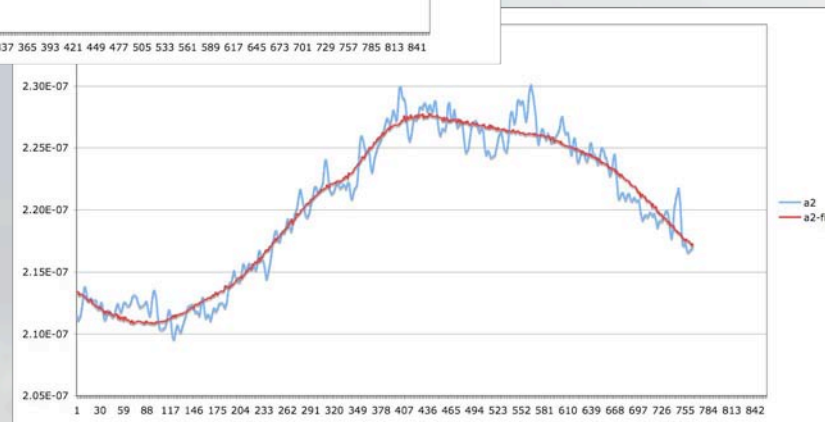
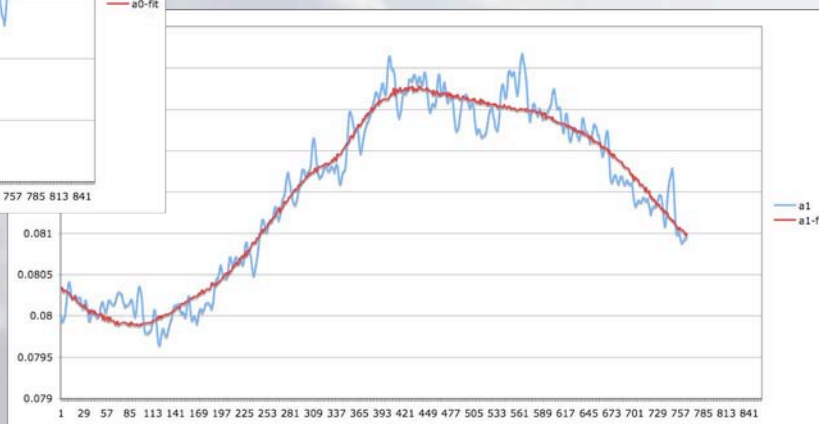
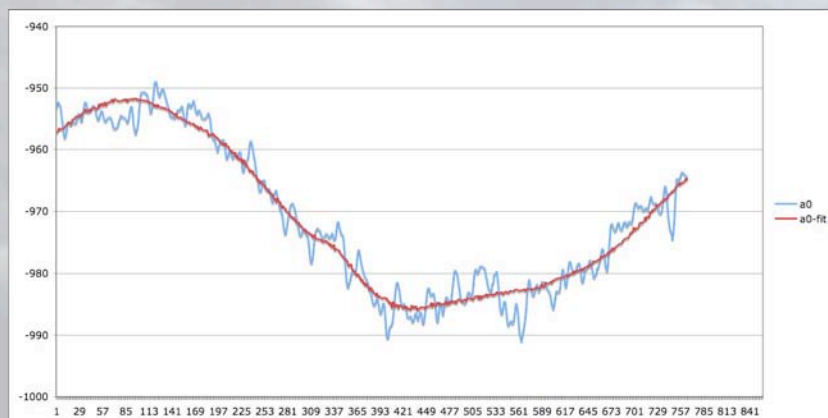


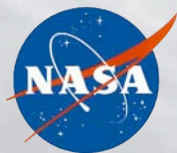


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## From Nov. 29 NetMeeting: Regression fit of cal. coefficients





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## Next step: Consult with manufacturer

- **NGES (formerly Aerojet) made some surprising analyses:**
  - *Noise increase affects Warm-cal only*
  - *Cold-cal and scene counts are nominal!*
- **NGES proposed explanation:**
  - *Ch. 4 Mixer/IF-amp is likely at fault*
  - *Uses diodes in balanced design*
  - *If one of 2 diodes is degrading, the following would happen:*
    - Mixer becomes unbalanced
    - Gain goes down
    - LO isolation/rejection goes down
    - LO leaks through & is reflected from cal-target (but does not affect scene counts)
    - This would look like noise in warm-cal only
  - *In contrast, IF low-pass filter failure would affect all counts*
- **If this is correct, a recovery is possible**
  - *Warm-cal is only used to determine linear gain*
  - *There are other methods that can be used instead*
- **NGES tried to develop “recovery” algorithm - Unsuccessful**
- **JPL also tried: See next slides**



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# Recover Channel 4?

- **Alternative calibration algorithm considered by JPL:**
  - *Gain determined by regression against instrument temperatures*
  - *Method developed & tested by Thompson, Rogers & Davis*
    - “Temperature Compensation of Total Power Radiometers”, *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, **51**, 2073-2078 (2003)
- **This will work if**
  - *Radiometer (receiver) is still linear*
  - *Scene observations (Earth, space) are nominal*

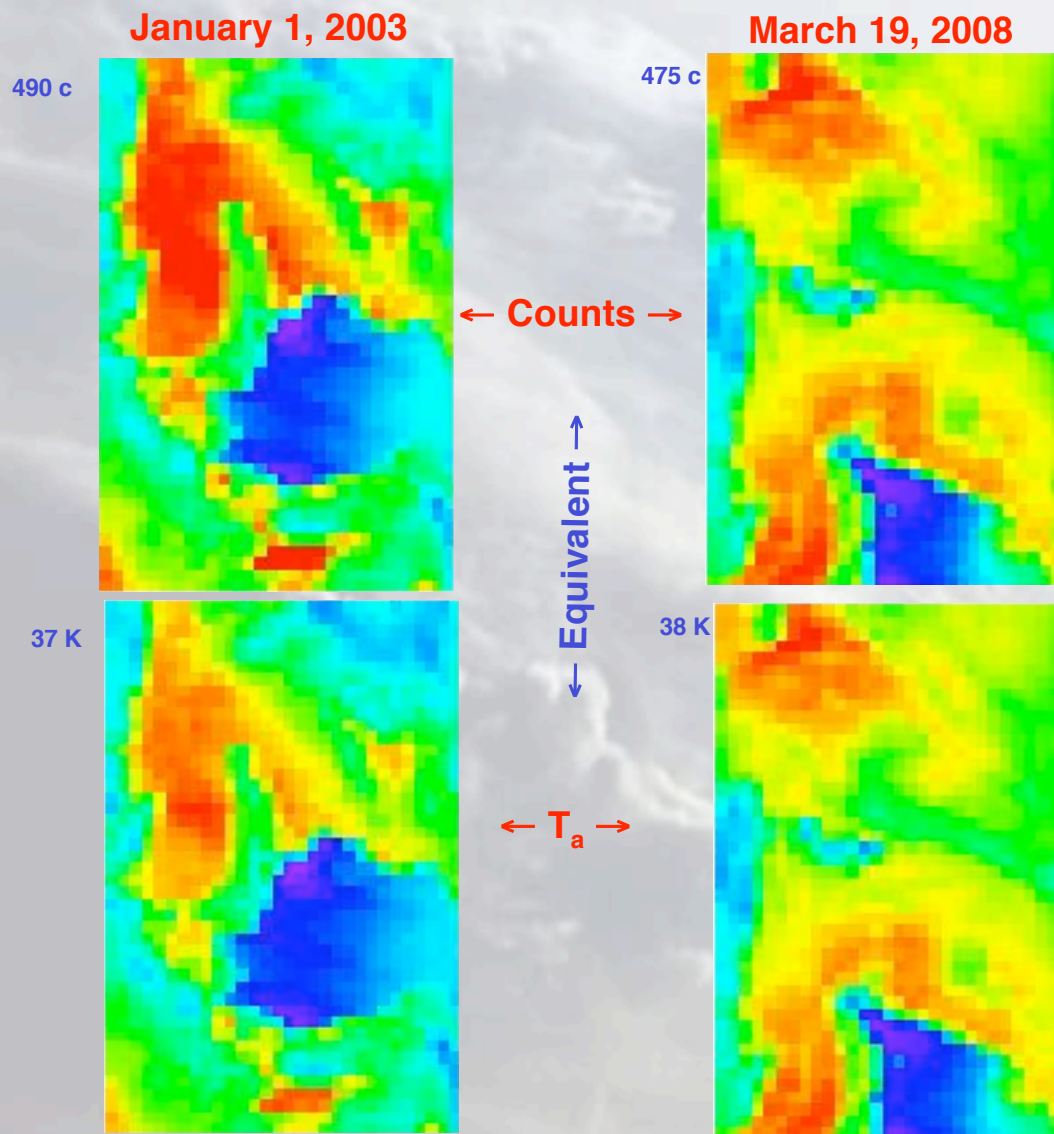




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## Normal channel (#3): Counts vs. $T_a$



$T_a$  is linear function of counts:

$$\Delta T_a = \Delta N / \text{gain}$$



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# However...

- **But, alas**
  - *Assumptions do not hold*
    - Scene observations are also affected by hardware failure
    - Radiometer output is declining towards zero

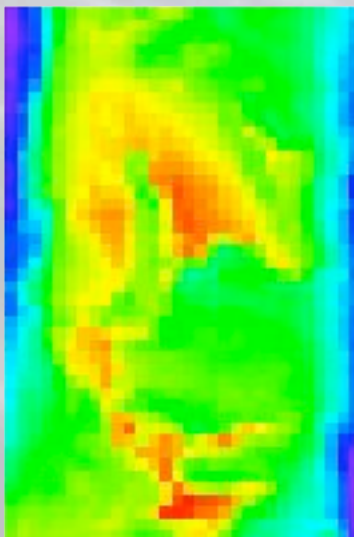


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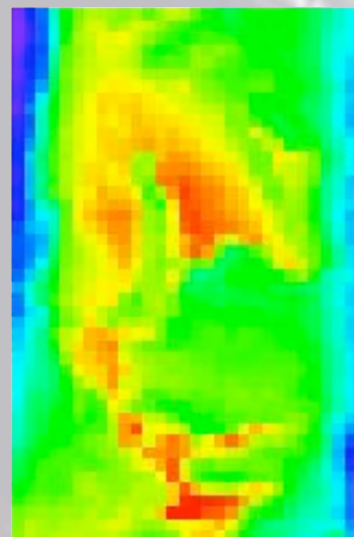
## Bad channel (#4): Counts vs. $T_a$

January 1, 2003



220 c

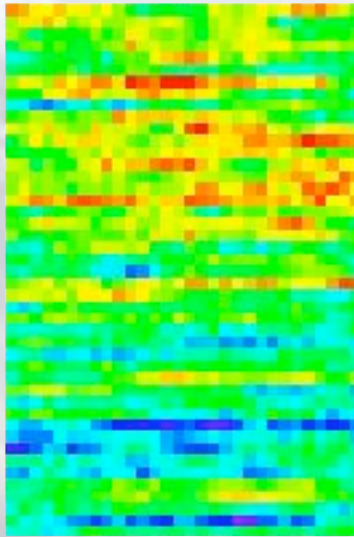
← Counts →



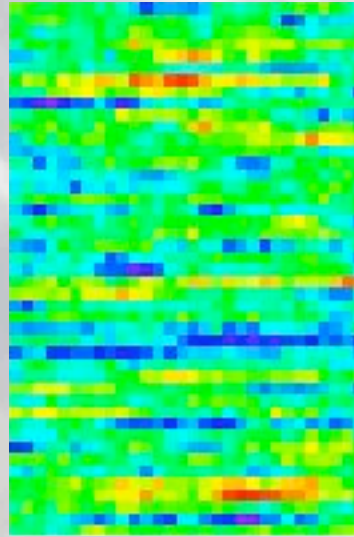
13 K

←  $T_a$  →

March 19, 2008



250 c



42 K

If hypothesis holds of  
**bad warm-cal**  
**good receiver**  
then “scene counts”  
should remain good

However: **not so**

Therefore:  
**Can't apply “good gain”**



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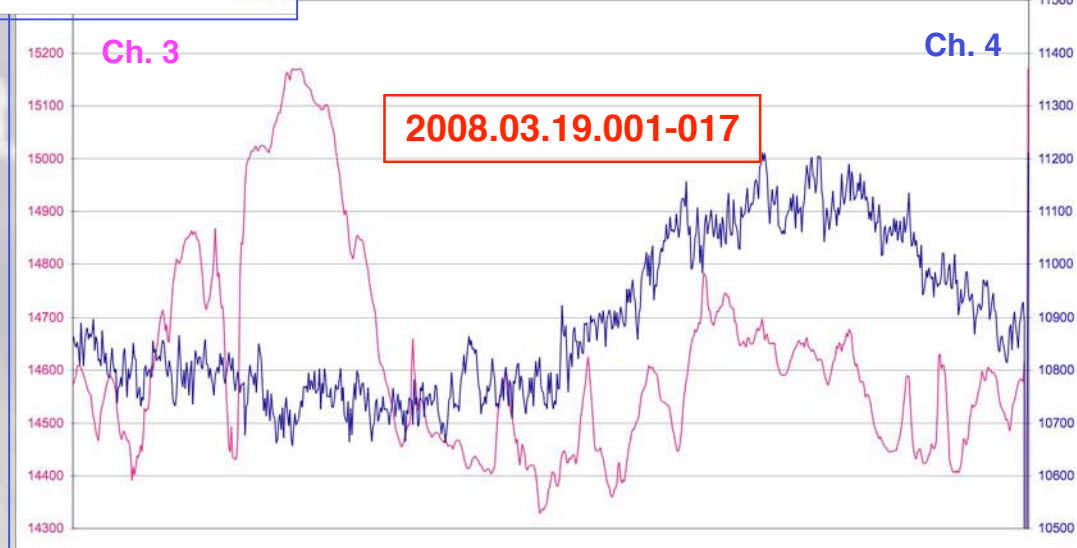


# One orbit: 2003 vs. 2008; Ch.3 vs. Ch.4



Note drastic reduction  
in channel 4 output!

The dynamic range of Ch. 4  
has gone down by  
an order of magnitude







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## Conclusions

- **Channel 4 receiver output is both noisy & declining**
- **$\Delta(\text{Warm-cal} - \text{Cold-cal})$  is down by an order of magnitude**
  - $3587 \pm 2.9$  in 2003*      <-- High output, low noise
  - $409 \pm 62$  in 2008*      <-- Low output, high noise
- **It is highly unlikely that recovery is possible**
- **It looks like Channel 4 is dying**

**The S/W remedy is likely to remain the best solution**